

mediate improvement was the result, as shown by the amelioration of symptoms, namely: frequent micturition without pain; temperature and night sweats ceasing, with the decline of the other symptoms. The urine was examined daily, with a perceptible diminution of pus and epithelia; until the time the patient ceased treatment there still remained a few tubercle bacilli.

In the second case of this series there was a tubercular infiltration that partly occluded the ureter about 3 c.c. from the visceral attachment that required dilatation by the ureteral bougie, followed by the instillation of a saturated aqueous solution of creosote once every 5 or 6 days; during the interval a mild irrigation of some antiseptic solution, principally silbamin, oxycyanid of mercury, or normal salt. Like the former case, immediate improvement was the result, as shown by the cessation of pain, frequent urination and a drop in p. m. temperature. The urine was examined before each treatment so as to note if there followed any improvement, and also to govern the strength of the solution to be used; at present all pus, epithelia and bacilli have disappeared, she having been under treatment since January 10, 1906. At that time she weighed 103 pounds; at present her weight is about the same, but she is free from all of her former symptoms. In recapitulating the mechanical treatment of pyelitis, pyelonephritis and ureteritis, I wish to emphasize the necessity for a careful examination of the urine previous to, and during the treatment; more especially the microscopical part of the examination, as it will give you more information, and at the same time help regulate the treatment.

## COUNTY SOCIETIES.

### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the San Bernardino County Medical Society was held on January 23rd, 1907, in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Redlands, California, President Dr. D. S. Strong presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Immediately after the reading and approval of his report as secretary, Dr. H. Taylor tendered his resignation as secretary of the Society, and asked that it be acted upon at once. Dr. Burke moved that the resignation be accepted, which motion carried. Dr. Tyler then nominated Dr. A. M. Bennett of San Bernardino for secretary. There being no other nominations, Dr. Bennett was duly elected and installed secretary of the Society.

Communications were read from the State Medical Society relative to the next meeting of said State Medical Society, referring to the Anti-Vaccination Bill and calling attention to the postal deficit. Upon motion duly made and seconded, said communications were referred to a committee of three, consisting of Drs. Burke, Blyth and Taltavall. Motion carried.

Dr. Power read a very interesting paper on the

subject of "Ingestion of Water After Anesthesia." The subject was further discussed by Drs. Ide, Burke, Tyler, Hutchinson and Major Charles R. Duer of the English army in India.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson was elected delegate to the next State Medical Society and Dr. W. P. Burke alternate. Dr. W. P. Burke was also instructed to prepare a paper to be read before the State Medical Society. Dr. W. H. Wilmot was voted an honorary member of the Society. The Society adjourned to meet in San Bernardino on the second Wednesday of February.

A. M. BENNETT, Secretary.

### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Santa Barbara County Medical Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Arlington Hotel on January 14, 1907, at 8 p. m. It was called to order by the president, Dr. W. B. Cunnane, the secretary at his desk. Present: Drs. Barry, Rex, Brown, Conrad, Cunnane, Dial, Flint, Low, Stoddard, Newman, Morrey, Taylor and no visitors.

After the call to order the Society listened to the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting (Dec. 10, 1906), which were adopted as read. The president called for the election of new officers for the year 1907. An animated election then took place, with the following results:

President, Charles S. Stoddard, M. D.; vice-president, Eugene A. Dial, M. D.; first vice-president-at-large, Wm. A. Rowell, Goleta; second vice-president-at-large, R. W. Brown, M. D., Santa Maria; secretary, Wm. T. Barry, M. D.; treasurer, David A. Conrad, M. D.

On motion the election of delegates to State Association was laid over.

Following the election of officers, Dr. W. H. Flint spoke upon the subject of "Medical Ethics;" Dr. C. S. Stoddard on "Fees and Collections," and Dr. Eugene A. Dial on the "Relations Between Physicians and Druggists." The Society also listened to the presentation by a collection agency of a systematic method of information and collection of which they approved by vote. On motion, the Censors were instructed to report on certain irregular practitioners at present operating in Santa Barbara.

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The Santa Barbara County Medical Society met in regular monthly session at the Chamber of Commerce Monday, February 11, 1907, at 8 p. m. The meeting was called to order by President Dr. C. S. Stoddard, the secretary at his desk. Present: Drs. Barry, Rex, Brown, Conrad, Cunnane, Flint, Mansfield, Newman, Rowell, Stoddard, Bates. Visitors: Dr. H. P. Merriman, Prof. H. A. Adrian, Prof. A. E. Monteith, Principals Adams, George, Hawkenson; also Mrs. Farley and many of the grade teachers of city schools and the following members of the Board of Education: M. B. McDuffie, A. A. Poole, Louis Rinz and others.

The subject for the evening was "School Hygiene," and an effort—which proved entirely successful—was made to make the meeting a popular one. Prof. Adrian, city superintendent, with Prof. Monteith, principal of the High School, discussed fully with the physicians branches of school hygiene, including physical defects in pupils, sexual hygiene and bathing. After considerable discussion, the following resolution, proposed by Prof. Adrian, was unanimously adopted by the Society:

"Resolved, That provision should be made whereby all children entering the receiving classes, the Fifth Grade and the High School may have medical examination to determine physical defects, and the

remedial measures that may be necessary. And that a committee be appointed (by chair) to take the matter up."

The president appointed the following to serve on the committee: Prof. H. A. Adrian, chairman; Prof. A. E. Monteith, Drs. Flint, Conrad, Barry and Dial. This committee was instructed to report to a special meeting to be called by the president and held in the assembly room at the High School. After the acceptance of Dr. Benj. Bakewell's transfer card from the Alameda County Medical Society and the transaction of routine business, the Society adjourned.

WM. T. BARRY, Secretary.

### SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held at the residence of Dr. Harry N. Cross Friday, January 25, 1907. Members present: Drs. A. W. Hoisholt, S. E. Latta, E. A. Arthur, J. P. Hull, W. W. Fitzgerald, F. P. Clark, Minerva Goodman, D. F. Ray, H. E. Sanderson, E. L. Blackmun, J. J. Tully, H. Smythe, H. N. Cross, S. W. R. Langdon and B. J. Powell.

The following resolution was passed, to take effect immediately: "Resolved, That the San Joaquin County Medical Society endorse the action of the State Society and the A. M. A. and agree to charge \$5 for all old line insurance company examinations. All members failing to comply with the resolution to be expelled."

The secretary was instructed to write to our representatives at the State Legislature and urge them to fight all proposed anti-vaccination laws, and that this Society suggests that we have a state farm to manufacture our own virus.

Dr. Cross entertained the Society with a paper on "Nostrums," etc. Dr. Cross spoke of the various nostrums on the market, condemning them very cordially. He also spoke of the milk supply of various cities and believed it was an essential thing that the health officer be some one thoroughly competent to examine the milk, dairies and cows, and be specially educated in this line. He also stated that he believed the wines that were placed on the market should receive attention and that when a doctor prescribed a tonic or other medicines containing wine he should feel that such wine was a pure article. Dr. Sanderson, in opening the discussion, commended a great many of the suggestions brought forth by Dr. Cross, and especially condemned the method of certain well known drug stores of advertising patent medicines and signing their names recommending the same. In support of this, Dr. Fred P. Clark reported a case, evidently poisoned by taking Doan's Kidney Remedy or some such quack medicine that was extensively advertised in this locality.

Dr. Ray stated that during his recent trip to the East he had become acquainted with some of the members of the Walker Gordon Company and that they desired to have a branch factory in California.

BARTON J. POWELL, Secretary.

### PUBLICATIONS.

**Surgery: Its Principles and Practice.** By various authors.

Edited by W. W. KEEN, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Vol. 1. Price \$7.00 net. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London. 1906.

That many voluminous treatises owe their existence to publishers' orders, is generally conceded. Hence the authors' not infrequent custom in assigning the work to anonymous assistants with a re-

quest that the text fit the publishers' specifications and collection of plates.

The present volume, the first of five, of 983 pages, with 258 illustrations and 17 colored plates, is due to the cooperation of thirteen eminent teachers, and marks a radical departure from the beaten paths of compilation. Hence, a number of contributions showing lucidity of exposition and in most instances completeness. In the first sixty pages of this great work on surgery, J. G. Mumford, of Boston, presents a series of brief but delightfully entertaining biographical sketches of the makers of surgery, from the temple of Cos to the Listerian age. The well-written pages devoted to the history of American surgery can not fail to arouse interest.

Chapter 2 on Surgical Physiology, is by George W. Crile, whose numerous contributions to experimental work have eminently fitted him to speak authoritatively on this border line subject. The study of blood pressure is dealt with in a simple and practical manner. In Chapter 3, J. C. DaCosta, Jr., considers the scope of hematology in surgery, avoiding reference to technical methods of blood examination and citing the findings in a series of surgical conditions. In Chapter 4, Ludvig Hektoen treats of Infection and Immunity. The pages on the sources and ways of infection are written in this eminent teacher's usual clear and convincing style.

Chapter 5, of forty-six pages, on inflammation, by Adami, is one of the best contributions to the present volume, and its equal is seldom found in general publications. Chapters 6, 7, 8, by Leonard Freeman, are devoted to the consideration of supuration, abscess, fistula, ulcerations, ulcers and gangrene.

Chapter 9, by F. C. Woodon, process of repair, covers too much space for a work on surgery and would not be considered complete in a work on pathology. The propriety of five pages of bibliography in this particular chapter is extremely questionable. The next five chapters are by Charles H. Frazier; thrombosis, embolism, erysipelas, tetanus, diseases caused by special infections, diseases derived directly from animals, insects and reptiles. Chapter 15, by E. A. Smith, deals with surgical infections in a very superficial and unmethodical manner.

Chapter 18, on Surgical Tuberculosis, by John Chalmers DaCosta, is a clear, broad and logical exposition of the subject. The supplementary pages on "tuberculosis of other tissues and organs" should be eliminated. The references to tuberculosis of the lung, liver, breast, intestine and kidney are incomplete and contain flagrant errors. Chapter 19 and 20, by Edward Martin, treat of chancroid and syphilis. They are brief but intelligently and profusely illustrated. A more complete reference to the work of Metchnikoff and Roux on the prophylaxis of syphilis would not be out of place in this chapter.

Chapter 21, on tumors, by Bland Sutton, is beyond doubt the piece de resistance of the present volume. The classification, supplemented by numerous illustrations from English museums, will appeal to the surgeon. The cause and dissemination of cancer are discussed with scientific thoroughness. Especially interesting and complete is the part on teratomata and dermoids.

Chapter 22, on wounds and contusions, is altogether too brief. The author advocates the use of Michel's staples in closing wounds, but fails to describe the proper time and practical method for their removal. The twenty-three pages on shock and collapse, by Geo. Crile, summarize the knowledge acquired from clinical observation and experimentation to which the author has liberally contributed.

The pathologic physiology and the treatment of shock by the introduction of fluids into the circulation, are graphically outlined.

While it is obviously unjust to judge an encyclo-